in this manner, and that numbers remain unidentified.

Were the list complete, it is doubtful whether many eminent Portuguese or Spanish physicians of the period would not be included.

The Pope of Rome and the Queen of England: the Doge of Venice and the Stadtholder of the Netherlands: the Kings of France, Spain, Portugal and Denmark: the Czar of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey: all had at one time or another Jewish medical attendants of Marrano birth, who had attained the very highest standing in their profession. It would take too long even to enumerate them all here: but space must be spared for the mention of a few who have left a lasting trace in the history of medicine.

"Among the Portuguese worthies who have established for their country a claim to permanent remembrance in connexion with the history of India and the Farther East, the name of Garcia d'Orta stands in first rank", wrote Sir Clements Markham. His services to medicine and to science were immense. D'Orta was in fact the most important figure in materia medica and pharmacognosy from Dioscorides, in the first century of the Christian era, to his own time. He was one of the first great philosophic naturalists, to be classed with such men as John Hunter and Alexander von Humboldt, who observed men in their relation to nature. His writings, particularly his *Colloqios dos simples e drogas medicindes* (1563)—the first scientific work published in Portuguese and the

greatest scientific monument of the Portuguese Renaissance—give the earliest description by a European of tropical diseases; and the accounts which he furnishes of medicinal plants are still unsurpassed. Asiatic cholera was an undescribed, if not unknown, disease to European medicine before his time; the account given of it by him brought it to the attention of the western world,